Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1808. [No. 2372.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Cunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 16. is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier *to pay* for one or *two* numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

TO BE SOLD,
At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tarred Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. dtlst Jan

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. ctf

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *fifth and last instalment* of TEN DOLLARS on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 23d day January next, agreeable to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

December 26 13t

The Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE *is hereby given*—That an annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the "Act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," at *Long's* tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
Samuel Elliot, jun. Ck.

December 23—24 d7t

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.

December 21. dt5htJan.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24. dts

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, & Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best city, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND—MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's-Point; since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by *perjury*.

John R. Cooke.

December 19. oaw6w

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and inclines rather to be corpulent—his complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coatee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his dress. *Dandridge* was brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.

December 20. d

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or disconntenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 15

The Charitable Marine Society Lottery,
Recommences drawing on the 9th next month.

TICKETS & SHARES,
FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE.

THERE has been eight days drawing in this Lottery, and the wheel has gained 8634 dollars, and no higher prize has been drawn than 300 dollars.

TICKETS,
FOR SALE AS ABOVE, IN THE
Black River Lottery, No. 2,
The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of	$	30,000
1	of	20,000
2	of	10,000

Present price of Tickets, $8 50/100.

December 29.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA TURNPIKE COMPANY.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, That an annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the act authorising "the establishment of a *Turnpike Company* in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia;" at *Caton's* tavern, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN HOOFF, *Clerk pro tem.*

December 28. 3t

FOR SALE,
NEGRO HARRY;

Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is sold for being impertinent.—He can take care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait.

B. DULANY.

Dec. 24. dtf

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.
THOMAS WHITE, JUN.
Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

☞ *PORTER.*

Five barrels was received in March last, per the *Good Intent*, Captain STEWART, from BOSTON.—Any person authorised and will pay the expences on the same, may receive it on application to

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
Who have for sale,

6 hhds. 2d quality Muscovado Sugar.
10 pipes Holland's Gin.
6 do. French Brandy.
100 boxes Mould Candles,
100 do. Dipt do.
100 do. Brown Soap.
100 half do. do
20 barrels Boston Beef.
300 wt. Hops—growth 1808.
10 half barrels Mackarel.
30 boxes Chocolate.
4000 lbs. Sheathing Paper.
500 reams Wrapping do.
100 do. Writing do.
50 do. Letter do.
2 boxes Ladies' fashionable Straw Bonnets, and a gen. assortment Shoes.

December 29. aotf

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per. annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November 24.*

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

It is only on this side of the Atlantic that we hear it described as a weak or a wicked measure. But what of all this, sir. Will this French expression change the real character of the measure? Shall we change our own opinions of the true character of the measure because the French government has thought proper to pronounce an opinion upon it? Are we told to abandon our own right of judging of our own measures, because the French government officiously undertakes to judge for us? Sir, to me it is perfectly indifferent, what the French government thinks upon the subject; I shall take the liberty of exercising my own judgment upon it, perfectly exempt from any extraneous influence whatever.

Mr. Canning, sir, has also undertaken to say something respecting the character of the embargo laws. Let us hear what he says upon the subject:

"If considered as a measure of impartial hostility against both belligerents, the embargo appears to his majesty, to have been manifestly unjust, as according to every principle of justice, that redress ought to have been first sought from the party originating the wrong. And his majesty cannot consent to buy off that hostility, which America ought not to have extended to him, at the expence of a concession made, not to America, but to France.

"If, as it has more generally been represented by the government of the U. S. the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent, municipal regulation, which affects none but the U. S. themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; viewed in this light, his majesty does not conceive that he has the right or the pretension to make any complaint of it; and he has made none.

"His majesty would not hesitate to contribute in any manner in his power to restore to the commerce of the U. S. its wonted activity; and if it were possible to make any sacrifice for the repeal of the embargo, without appearing to deprecate it as a measure of hostility, he would gladly have facilitated its removal as a measure of inconvenient restriction upon the American people."

Let me now ask *you*, Mr. President, what feelings must rush themselves into *your bosom*, upon hearing this last, this arrogant insinuation? What must be the feelings of every war-worn veteran, who has so long enjoyed the pleasing consciousness of having been instrumental in atchieving his country's independence? What must be the feelings of every young American who has not basely degenerated from his father's virtues? Do you not see, sir, in this sentence almost a direct overture of the interference of his most gracious majesty in our political concerns? Do you not see the vain and idle effort to encourage discontents by the expression of his majesty's good disposition to interpose his good offices to relieve the American people from the inconvenient restrictions imposed on them by their own government? What indignity, what insult could be greater upon the American people? What could more clearly demonstrate the infatuation, the intoxication of Mr. Canning's mind, produced by the unfortunate flood of misinformation which had poured in upon him? The American people will repel the overture with indignation, with disdain; and, sir, as a sure and pleasing anticipation of this result, I rejoiced to see the indignant resentment manifested by the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. White). It was the more honorable to him, sir, because it was the triumph of his American feelings over a host of prejudices with which I fear he is surrounded. I always knew that gentleman to be a patriot, and when it shall become necessary, I expect to see him amongst the foremost in the ranks of honor, in the defence of his country's rights.

Yes, sir, this insulting overture will doubtless burst the strong fetters of the prejudices of thousands of other American patriots, who will rally to the standard of their own government, and will teach Mr. Canning, how little he knows of the American character, or the American sensibility, when he thus ventures to insult it.

Sir, the sentiments contained in this extraordinary note of Mr. Canning's, are not new to me. I have seen them for some months in some of the Boston newspapers; it contains nothing more than the ridiculous intimations contained in them, reduced to the form of a diplomatic note, not at all improved, nor dignified, nor better calculated to effect their object, by the sarcastic insolence of Mr. Canning.

Upon an impartial review of the whole of this part of the subject, Mr. President, I think I am warranted in the conclusion, that the embargo laws have not been without materially beneficial effects upon both the belligerents—that they have presented strong appeals to the interests of both; but that these appeals have not produced their complete effect. I have no hesitation in saying, sir, that when the proper time shall arrive, if these orders and decrees should unfortunately be persevered in, I shall, for one, be ready to make still stronger appeals to their interests—appeals limited only by the whole force and energy of the nation.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BALTIMORE, *December 29.*

By the ship Braganza, Hall, arrived at New York in 44 days from Livtrpool, the Editor of the Federal Gazette has received his regular files of Liverpool papers to the 4th and London to the SIXTH NOVEMBER —from which is copied the following

Late Foreign News.

LONDON *October* 31.

We received this morning, Spanish papers, containing intelligence, from Cortunna to the 20th, from Madrid to the 20th and from Lisbon to the 13th inst. Sir David Baird's army began to debark at Corrunna on the 24th and the troops that landed proceeded on their march immediately. The latest accounts from the theatre of war are dated the 12th. The head quarters of general Cistanos were then at Tudela.—— the advanced posts of the Spaniards had taken without resistance, a magazine of corn, which the French had established at a short distance N. W. of that place. This may be considered proof of the enemy's weakness. In a country so barren and exhausted, in consequence of being the theatre of war for so many months, it is not to be supposed that they would not have made an effort, if able to save their magazine. The French occupied the road of Ronces-Vallet, and the Spanish army was only waiting for the arrival of gen. Castanos to advance its position. The Spanish forces formed a semicircle, which was gradually contracting its extent and closing upon the enemy. Gen. Blake continued to have his head quarters at Bilboa on the 25th but there is no mention of the battle which we are led to suppose, by a loose paragraph in the Corrunna papers, had been fought at Vittoria.

The answer of the British government to the propositions from Bonaparte and the emperor Alexander, at Erfurth, were finally adjusted on Friday, and on Saturday they were dispatched to Dover with Mr. Shaw, the messenger who immediately sailed in a flag of truce for Calais, where he landed, and proceeded to Paris. The flag of truce returned to Dover yesterday.

November 2.

Termination of the conferences at Erfurth —Napoleon's return to Paris—His immense preparations against Spain.

We have received some German and Dutch papers, the latter of the 26th last, containing the Paris news to the 22d. The conferences at Erfurth have broken up.—— The royal vassals whom Bonaparte had convened there have returned to their respective homes, having received the commands of their liege Lord; who has returned to his capital. It was on the night of the 18th Napoleon reached St. Cloud. On the next day he held a council, when the expose or speech from the throne, with which the session of the legislative body is usually opened, was no doubt prepared. That event was fixed for the 23d, and Napoleon would probably set out soon after for Bayonne, to direct the operations of the French army against Spain. Preparations had been made for his reception at the castle of Merac, near Bayonne, for which place the Imperial Guards, the precursors of all his military movements, were under marching orders at Paris on the 22d. To render the whole of his forces disposable against Spain, and to enable him to direct his undivided attention, energies and strength, against that country, appear to have been the object of his visit to Erfurth, and that object, we may infer from the foreign journals, he has accomplished—for although the emperor of Austria did not degrade himself by doing homage in person at Erfurth, we fear that he will not interfere to defeat the execution of the horrible threat which the attrocious usurper has denounced against Spain. The greater part of the French troops are to be withdrawn from Germany, a sure indication that he has conciliated Austria, or succeeded in intimidating her. Of these the corpse of marshal Mortier, 23,000 strong, is to enter Spain in two divisions, on the side of Catalonia. Fifteen thousand fresh troops are stated in the papers of the 21st to have passed through Bayonne for Spain; between the 20th and 30th it is asserted, an army of not less than 100,000 men was to enter that country. On the 15th, marshal Lefebvre, arrived at Bordeaux for the same destination, and troops were constantly passing in the same direction through that city. Junot and the first division of the troops from Lisbon, arrived at Rochelle on the 14th.—— They would be in full time to form the reserve of the grand army in Spain.

Generals Dupont and Merescot, with sixteen other French officers, it is said have arrived at Toulon and Marseilles, and that the two former have been put under arrest, by order of government. We are sorry to find that the island of Capri in the bay of Naples, has been retaken by an expedition from Naples, which succeeded in surprising the British garrison. The officer who commanded took refuge with a small body of troops in the principal fort, but was soon expected to surrender. Upwards of 900 British troops are said to have been made prisoners. The number is no doubt exaggerated.

The recent revolution at Constantinople appears to have effected a most extraordinary change in the councils of the Porte.—— Large bodies of troops are constantly arriving from the Asiatic provinces.

The Court of Inquiry upon sir Hew Dalrymple will meet at Chelsea next Monday. Sir David Dundas, we understand will be the president.

Corn Exchange, Nov. 2. The arrivals of Wheat this day make a considerable supply, and sales are dull, at another reduction in price of about 2s. and 3s. per quarter, and expected cheaper; Barley, in large supply, and with Malt, nearly at the last prices;—— White Peas are rather cheaper, Beans of the two kinds likewise; there are large arrivals of Oats, but being in demand, partly for public service, causes this trade nearly to support last quotation; Flour at little valuation.

At Chester Fair, which commenced on Monday se'nnight, fine Irish linens sold as usual, but low priced goods were about 2d. per yard higher. Muslins and Manchester goods on the advance, as were Woollens.—— Leather maintained its last price.

November 3.

The American ship Union, arrived on Sunday night at Penzance from Philadelphia and landed four gentlemen, one of whom, Mr. Gibbon, arrived last night with dispatches for the American minister Mr. Pinkney. The Union immediately sailed for France, with another messenger with dispatches for the American minister at Paris.

Mr. Pinkney, the American Embassador received yesterday dispatches from his government. They were brought by lieutenant Gibbons of the American navy. What they contain, of course, we do not pretend to know; but the ship in which he came has brought some intelligence from America, which we have inserted. The president has replied to two addresses from different bodies. One reply is to an address approving the embargo—the other to an address which states the hardships produced by it. Mr. Jefferson still continues to consider the conduct both of France and this country in the same point of view; he carefully avoids drawing any line of distinction between them though he knows full well that what France did was aggressive and unprovoked —that what we did was in self defence and self preservation. "While these events are in force (he says, meaning the French decrees and our orders in council) no American can ever consent to the return of a peaceable intercourse with those who maintain them.

November 4.

RETURN OF MR. SHAW.

A flag of truce arrived in the Downs at 5 o'clock last evening with Mr. Shaw, on his return from Paris, with the reply of Napoleon and Count Romanzoff, on the part of his master, the emperor Alexander to the answer of our government to the propositions from Erfurth. The character of the reply has not transpired. Mr. Shaw was received with much politeness and attention on his journey to and in Paris. The people all expressed themselves anxious for peace. Their appearance as well as that the country shew that they stand much need of it. Mr. Shaw arrived at the foreign office in Downing street, at 6 o'clock in the morning.

On our side we require as a proof of [illegible] being really disposed to negociate in the spirit of peace, that he should immediately evacuate Spain, and release her monarch FERDINAND.

Letters have been received from Holland dated the 30th ult. which communicate the substance of Bonaparte's address to the legislative body at the commencement of the sittings on the 25th.

There is not, the letters state, a single sentence in the address relating to Austria. The official report of the proceedings on the first day of the sitting were not expected to be published in the Moniteur before Tuesday last.

The intelligence of the arrival of Count Romanzoff, the Russian minister at Paris to negociate a peace in concert with England and France, which we communicated yesterday, being generally known in the morning, made a favorable impression upon the funds. In the early part of the day Consols rose 67 3 4, and the Omnium to 1 premium; but a report, upon the alledged authority of Dutch letters of the 20th, that the message of Bonaparte to the Legislative Body was of an hostile character, hurried gained ground about the close of the market caused a depression, and the Consols left off at 64 3-4 and the Omnium at 1-4 premium. A little reflection might however convince the dealers in funds, that nothing favorable to England ought to be expected from the mission of Romanzoff. He is the creature of Napoleon, by whom he was selected to displace Budburg and Soltikoff, two ministers suspected to be neutral if not favorably disposed towards this country, and is represented by lord L. Gower, our late ambassador to St. Petersburgh, in his letters to the Secretary of State, laid in the course of the last session before the two houses of Parliament, as studiously protracting and trifling in the negociation then carrying on between England and Russia, until it broke out into actual war.

Yesterday a Cabinet council was held at the Foreign office, at which were present: His grace the duke of Portland, the earls Camden and Bathurst, lords Hawkesbury and Castlereagh, Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Percival.

Price of Stocks.

3 per cent. consols, for money 67 1-2. Do. for Nov. 67 3-4—3 per cent. reduced —Omnium 1-2 3 4 prem.

November 5.

The Havre gun brig is arrived at Yarmouth. She sailed from Gottenburg upon the 28th ult. on which day Sir James Saumarez arrived there in the Victory. The whole of the British fleet has left the Baltic as we stated in a former paper, may be shortly expected in a British port. Should his royal highness the Duke of Clarence hoist his flag as commander in chief of the British fleet, in the Mediterranean, and the Western Coast of Europe, to Cape Finisterre, admiral Keats will accompany his royal highness as his captain of the fleet.

The Swedish fleet has returned to Carlscrona in a very sickly state.

We yesterday announced the arrival of Mr. Shaw from France, and his arrival at the Foreign Office in Downing Street, at six o'clock in the morning. Napoleon had left Rambouillet on the Saturday preceding the Monday on which Mr. Shaw reached Paris. His destination was not known, but as he threatened to put himself at the head of his army in the event of a failure of a negociation for peace with England; and as it appears that this parade of negociation is hollow and insincere, it may be presumed that he is gone to Bayonne—Mr. Shaw was only one day in Paris. He received his dispatches on Tuesday evening, and set out immediately with a French officer, who accompanied him to Deal, and returned in a French flag of truce which brought them to England. The nature of the dispatches brought by Mr. Shaw has not transpired. They appear however, to have given rise to some reports, one of which stated, that the Marquis Wellesley was about to proceed to Paris to conduct the negociation on the part of the British government; while it was no less confidently stated by others, that Count Romanzoff was to come to London, furnished with full power to treat from the Emperor Alexander and Bonaparte. We attach no credit to either of these rumours. The correspondence so unexpectedly commenced, will probably dwindle away into an insignificant interchange of messengers between Mr. Canning and the subordinate agents of Napoleon, who will only suffer it to exist either that he may avail himself of it as a means of exciting jealousy and suspicion among the Spaniards, or as a resource

in the event of the failure of his atrocious plans against that brave and loyal people.

Mr. Gibbon who arrived on Wednesday with dispatches from America, was yesterday on 'Change. He is a young officer, about 25 years of age, and was dressed in the uniform of the U. S. He delivered many letters to merchants, but they contain nothing important.

At a full meeting of the nobility, gentry, freeholders and inhabitants of the county of South Hampton, on the 2d ult. it was unanimously resolved to address the King, praying for a full inquiry into the causes that led to the convention in Portugal.

A meeting at Reading, on the same day, came to a similar resolution.

On the first of Nov. about 600 Portuguese emigrants, gentlemen and ladies with their families, embarked on board transports at Cawsey, to wait for a convoy for the Brazils.

Mr. Shaw was received with great satisfaction at all the places through which he passed, and treated with much civility and attention at Paris. During the short time he remained there he was suffered to go abroad in company with the French messenger who lately came to England.

Still are we without any French papers containing a copy of Bonaparte's message and *Exposé*, delivered on the 25th of last month. We should have supposed that it would have been brought by Mr. Shaw. If it has, ministers do not think proper to make it public. But it has been stated that Mr. Shaw only brought a Paris paper of the 31st, which contains nothing more than an account of Bonaparte having left Rambouillet. The message of Bonaparte to the legislature was, as we stated yesterday, transmitted to this country in manuscript. It was received by a Dutch merchant from his friend at Rotterdam, who had received it from Paris two days before. But we have this morning seen this message or speech of Bonaparte's in the following form, which differs from that in which it was published yesterday, though the substance is the same—

"The grand object of my journey to Erfurth, was to consult with the emperor of Russia upon the most desirable means for bringing about a general peace; and with this view, subsequently a Courier was dispatched to the British government, to propose those concessions, without which it was not expected that power would enter into treaty. In case of an unfavorable answer from his Britannic majesty, it was my *idtention* immediately to put myself at the head of my armies in Spain, to place my brother on the throne, in the centre of that kingdom, at the capital; and to plant the Gallic Eagle on the strong holds of Portugal.

"Russia and Denmark are united with me against England. The Swiss experience every day fresh advantages from the Act of Moderation. I am perfectly satisfied with the good disposition of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine. The Italians are, and have reason to be, contented with the benefits they derive from their connection with France. THE AMERICANS WILL CONTINUE THE EMBARGO, *and would rather lose the emoluments of commerce, than submit to be slaves on the ocean.*

"The views of the emperor of Russia & my own, are in every respect conformable. Our first wish is peace, and we would even condescend to make some sacrifices (*quelques sacrifices*), to obtain it, and to give to a hundred millions of people, whom we represent, the advantages of maritime commerce. Whatever may be the result of it, our designs entirely coincide, whether for the prosecution of war, or for the consolidation of peace."

The speech or message, as we have just given it, is, as our readers will see, less abrupt than the one we published yesterday, though it does not differ from it in substance, except in that part which seems to make it depend upon us whether he shall pour his armies into Spain, and crown his brother at Madrid—That part which relates to his overtures to us, and to the conferences at Erfurth, was the last in the extract published yesterday. It is the first in the statement of to-day, and which we are inclined to think the more correct of the two. But we are not able to decide with certainty, not having yet seen any printed official copy. 'Till we do, we shall refrain from making any observations upon it, except the following—Bonaparte treats America just in the same way as he treats the states of the Confederation of the Rhine, which, under the pretext of being united for the preservation of their own independence, are in reality combined for the purpose of furthering the views and obeying the will of France. "The Americans will continue the embargo, and would rather lose the emoluments of commerce, than recognize the slavery of the seas"—meaning thereby, that they are united with him in the attempt to procure what he calls the freedom of the seas. Let us hear no more then of the embargo being a measure equally directed against France and England, or having been equally produced by those countries——Mr. Jefferson, we know, always talks of the embargo having been produced by the British and French edicts; though the fact is, that he could not have been acquainted with our orders in council when the embargo was thought of.

[*Courier.*

Two Gottenburg mails arrived last night. They have not brought any intelligence of importance. General Kingspor has presented a report to his Swedish majesty, upon the retreat of the northern and part of the southern Finnish army, which was effected without the loss of a gun or an ammunition waggon, in sight of an enemy greatly superior in number. The campaign in Finland is thus at an end, and the glory of it, it must be confessed, has been wholly on the side of the vanquished. The emperor Alexander was expected at Rigo, on his return to Petersburg, about the 10th of last month.

Extract of a letter from Gottenburg, dated the 14th of October: "There are not less than 54 gun brigs, frigates, and other ships stationed off Malmoe, to protect the daily passing fleets through the sound, on their passage to and from the Baltic; so that our coast is free from the danger of the enemy's ships."

—

PLYMOUTH, *Nov.* 3.

Came in the Little Mary, Capt. Brooks, from Stockholm, with tar, for the Dockyard.

—

GOTTENBURG, *Oct.* 23.

On the 16th inst. a convoy arrived here from the Baltic; several of them have been aground; three of them, one a Russian vessel, are burnt by the Danes; a vessel has run ashore at Elfsburg by the terrible storm we have had.

—

AMSTERDAM, *Oct.* 29.

The letters received at Munich and Stutgard we learn, that the king of Bavaria and Wirtemberg arrived from Erfurth in their respective residence towns on the 17th and 18th inst.

—

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Sept.* 10.

Ismael Bey has arrived at Seres with 18,000 men. Ibraim Bey followed him, three days after, at the head of 20,000.—— These two armies have encamped within a league of Constantinople. Fifteen thousand men under the orders of capt. Cigou, are marching towards Rudschue, to act against the Russians in case they commence hostilities. We are not yet acquainted with the destination of the two first armies, but suppose they are destined against Abdul Wehab, who has become very powerful near Damascus.

—

From the Philadelphia Gazette Extra, of December 27.

Arrived below the ship Charleston Packet, captain Connell, from Bordeaux. In addition to the following highly interesting letter we have received French papers to the 1st of November, translations from which shall appear in our Gazette of to-morrow.

Ship Charleston Packet,
Off New-Castle, Dec. 27.

The present will serve to inform you of my arrival from Bordeaux, which place I left on the 2d Nov. by special permission of his majesty the emperor, through the interference of our minister, for the purpose of bringing home the distressed seamen of our country, belonging to vessels condemned & sequestered; those in the latter situation, the council of prizes have some time since received orders to suspend the trial of. *A general embargo continued on all neutrals throughout the ports of France.* I have on board a number of passengers, one of which is bearer of dispatches from our ambassador at Paris for the American government.

I have herewith enclosed you a file of Bordeaux papers, but from which I believe few political truths may be gathered, according to the reports from Spain and elsewhere. Bordeaux and its vicinity was crowded with sick and wounded returning from Spain, and these troops were allowed no communication with the new reinforcements from the grand army marching that way. So unfavorable were the accounts brought from the seat of war, it was currently reported and credited that the French had been defeated with great slaughter in a late action at Catalonia, that king Joseph maintained with great difficulty his position at Burgos and Vittoria. The grand army was daily encreasing by forced marches through Bordeaux, and about 50,000 had already passed that city, and as many more by other routes.

The emperor arrived at Bordeaux the morning of my departure, he remained there but three hours and continued his route towards Spain, his haste is said to be in consequence of meeting a courier from thence with unfavorable news. The French troops under Junot who capitulated in Portugal, were daily arriving at Bordeaux and Rochefort in English transports, and it was reported were marching into the interior of France, and not to be sent on the present campaign, for certain reasons. Previous to the separation of the emperors of France and Russia at Erfurt, each sent a courier with pacific propositions to the court of St. James's (so says the official Gazette at Paris)—report said they were not received. Since this conference of their majesty's the rumor of war with Austria appears to have subsided.

Little may be said of the commercial state of affairs, as no change has taken place except a small depreciation in colonial produce, owing to a number of late arrivals of letters of marque. Many others were fitting out in the different ports which was believed would continue to reduce the markets; *the absence of the American flag for so long a time, has created a spirit of enterprize*, and taught them to carry on a commerce independent of us, and they boastingly say, we shall no longer monopolize the trade of their colonies.

In the Bay of Biscay, I passed to leeward of a squadron of about *fifty sail of men of war and transports*, steering towards Spain and Portugal; spoke none of them: but the next day, was boarded by a British sloop of war, who treated us politely, and permitted us to proceed, without even overhauling the ships papers, but merely enquired the news from France.

On the 23d of October, Napoleon delivered a speech to the legislative corps, in which he pledges himself to establish a new dynasty in Spain, and to plant his eagles on the forts of Lisbon—In this speech he takes the following notice of the United States: "they have, says he, prefered abandoning the commerce of the ocean, rather than submit to tyranny, &c.

On the same day the emperor had a grand levee, at which all the foreign ministers attended. Among the presentations we observe M. Le Chevalier de Santivanes, minister plenipotentiary to the United States from Joseph king of Spain. This is the person erroneously stated to be ambassador from the Spanish Junta. Mr. Armstrong attended at the levee, and presented to his majesty Mr. Pointselt, an American gentleman.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31.

Extract of a letter from Mr. ROBERT MANNEVILLE, *supercargo of the schooner* Betsey, Z. Mann, *master, bound from Alexandria to Shell-Castle, Ocracock Bar, North-Carolina, dated*

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI, *December* 1, 1808.

"YOU have no doubt, imagined we were all lost, not having received any information from me since we left Hampton Roads, on the 2d November; but through Divine Providence, we have all escaped with our lives—the schooner is lost. I will now give you an account of our disastrous and very unfortunate voyage. We left Cape Henry on the 2d day of November, which was Wednesday, and arrived off Cape Hatteras on Thursday evening, the wind then blowing with great violence, accompanied with rain, and a very heavy sea. Fortunately however we escaped all danger, and towards morning anchored off Ocracock Bar, distant about one league, and could distinguish the shipping inside the bar, and the town of Shell-Castle. The wind now began to blow a perfect hurricane, and at 11 o'clock we lost our best bower anchor, which obliged us to make sail and stand off the breakers, which appeared almost to surround us and dashing to a mountainous height. We sailed under a double-reefed foresail, having split both jibs and topsail. The wedges of the foremast now went through the deck, and the mast working hard before it could possibly be secured, split open the deck and admitted a considerable quantity of water, we also sprung our bowsprit about four inches—the mainsail was so thin I could have blown it to pieces with a pair of hand-bellows. The gale continuing to blow without intermission until Sunday the 6th November, when it abated considerably, but still continued to blow from the westward, and we were tossed about in the Gulph-stream almost all this time. We now determined to bear away for the first port we could make in the West-Indies, and expected to get into a moderate climate soon. We now found three of the chain-plates of the fore shrouds broken, one bolt of the after-shrouds came out and admitted a great quantity of water, the pumps worked every five or ten minutes, and we were on an allowance of a pint of water for 24 hours—the men had large bites on one of their wrists and could therefore only use one of their hands—the bread had worms in it and the pork smelled horribly bad. We were obliged to use main hallyards as stoppers for the forward shrouds, as the schooner was not provided with an inch of spare rigging. Captain Mann had the topmast and yards hauled down and jib-boom hauled in, which eased her considerably—we continued in this situation until Sunday morning following, when we spoke the snow Neptune, Captain William Sheppard, from Philadelphia bound to New Orleans, who stayed with us two days and then took us & a part of the cargo from the wreck. There was none on board that for two days and nights expected to live an hour. Captain Sheppard has treated us with the greatest attention & kindness ever since he took us on board. I shall write again on my arrival at New-Orleans, &c. &c."

—

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated Nov. 19.

"In a few weeks Martinique will be added to the number of the captured islands as well as Guadaloupe, as it is supposed little opposition will be made. A force of from 8 to 10,000 men go against them."

—

Captain Snow politely presented us with a file of Spanish papers. One of the papers is dated at Valencia on the 13th of October, but no event of decisive importance had taken place in the neighboring theatre of war (Catalonia) between the Spanish and French armies. There had, however, been battles between detachments of from one to two thousand troops, near Barcelona, in which the Spaniards claim the advantage. The last Madrid Gazette is dated October 14, and contains nothing later from the Grand Spanish Army, in the North, than we have had via London. The spirit of the Spanish nation against their enemy appears to be constantly kept up and increased. They have theatrical representations against Bonaparte, his family, generals and troops; and church processions and supplications in favor of Ferdinand and his cause.

(Bost. Pal.)

Senate of the United States.

DECEMBER 28.

In the absence of the vice-president, occasioned by indisposition, the Senate proceeded to the choice of a president pro tem. and elected Stephen R. Bradley.

A message was received from the president of the U. States, transmitting a report of the secretary of the treasury, shewing, as far as returns have been received from the collectors, the number of vessels which have departed from the U. States with permission, and specifying the other particulars contemplated by a resolution of the 14th of November last.

Dr. *Mitchill* reported the bill, authorising the President to employ an additional number of revenue cutters, with an amendment, reducing the number from twelve to three, under the contemplation of the passage of the bill for equipping all the public armed vessels of the United States, in which the Senate concurred, and ordered the bill to a third reading to-morrow.

DECEMBER 29.

The bill, as amended, authorising the President to employ an additional number of revenue cutters, was passed.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

A Variety of Dry Goods;

—CONSISTING OF—

Fine and second Clothes, Cassimeres, Corduroys, and Velvet, Platillas, Table Cloths, Worsted and Cotton Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Ribonds, &c.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 31.

Grocery Store.

I WISH to inform my friends and the public in general, that I keep a GROCERY STORE in Alexandria, on the corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, in the house lately occupied by Dennis Foley—Also, a good stable for horses—and Lodging and Boarding and good Entertainment for Travellers.

Edward H. Jacobs.

December 31. d6t

JOHN BAGGETT,

AN Apprentice to the subscribers, absconded from their service about the 10th inst. ONE CENT reward will be given to any person who will bring him back, but no charges.

M. & J. Janney.

12th mo. 31. 3t

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be pretured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions. seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions:

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious ways to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, theywill be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have bee n published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the applica ston of which, under God, have perfectly retiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24. co

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Carneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Peach Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.
Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.
Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.
Wine and Cider Vinegar.
Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

LANDED TO DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20. d3tlaw4t

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,

FOR SALE, BY

Lawrason and Fowle,

ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston,
50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.
1 case Straw Bonnets
1 do. American Check, Diaper & Ticket

IN STORE,

A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,

Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather, 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men and Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27. 3taw3w

For Sale,

A Strong Decent Coachee,

With excellent plated harness. It will be sold on a credit, and answer well for a hack. Apply to

B. Dade,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

Eight or ten DRY COWS.

December 27 eo3t

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE, *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brafhears

Executors of James Russel

November 4 co8

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.

Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier*

December 19.

Mr. Green, Printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12 law4t

White Lead, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber has received a quantity of WHITE LEAD and LINSEED OIL, which he offers for sale, at his store, on Alfred street.

George Drinker.

December 26. co3t

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the river Potomac by the subscriber, a fine BATTEAU. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the said property away.

Raphael Semmes,

Charles County, Maryland

December 17. 3taw